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the volume in hand undertakes to set forth the principles that have guided German statesmanship from the time of the Great Elector down to the present day. Special stress is laid upon the statecraft of Frederick the Great, and numerous quotations are made from his writings to illustrate the political and moral principles of the ruler who bestowed upon Prussia the ideal of a military state. Chapters IX-XIII contain the French text of important state papers in which Frederick's ideas are embodied. In addition to the chapters dealing with the past there is a chapter dealing with the policy of Bismarck and William II, perhaps the most valuable in the book, and chapters dealing with the causes of the war, Germany and Turkey, and the German Colonial Empire. The chapters are for the most part a reprint of articles previously published in English magazines, with the result that they are loosely strung together, they leave many gaps in the narrative, and neither in form nor in substance can they be said to bear out the pretentious claims made for the volume in the preface.

C. G. F.

DAVIS, GEORGE B. *The Elements of International Law*. (4th ed., rev.) Pp. xxiv, 668. Price, \$3.00, New York: Harper and Brothers, 1916.

In this edition, there has been no attempt to carry out a thorough-going revision. Few changes have been made in the text, although the first chapter has been rewritten to include a rather extensive list of early writers on international law. The most valuable additions are those in the appendix. There the Declaration of London, which is not mentioned at all in the text, is printed in full, with an introduction and very interesting notes indicating how far its provisions were observed, modified, or disregarded by the belligerents during the first year of the European War. There is also a table showing the signatures, ratifications, adhesions, and reservations to the conventions and declarations of the first and second Hague Conferences. Other new features of the appendix are the text of the United States-Santo Domingo extradition treaty of 1910, and very brief notes regarding the transfer of enemy merchant vessels to a neutral flag, the arming of merchant vessels for defense, the use of aircraft in war, and wireless telegraphy. A list of the most recent collections of treaties and documents and of other important recent works on international law has been added to the original bibliography.

D. G. M.

GIBBONS, HERBERT ADAMS. *The New Map of Africa*. Pp. xiv, 503. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Century Company, 1916.

Those who knew Mr. Gibbons' *The New Map of Europe* will welcome this companion volume, which gives a sketch of European colonial expansion and colonial diplomacy for the period 1900-1916. The text is made more easily understandable for the general reader by a well-chosen series of maps.

Several of the chapters have already appeared as articles in magazines. The book makes no pretensions to being documented and does not enter deeply into the many controversial subjects in the field. It is intended to give a popular, understandable first sketch of social and economic conditions in Africa and an